GLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, Mr. Geo
Jordan, Miss Rose Eytings.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PROPILE'S LAWYER-HAPPIEST DAY
OF MY LIFE. Mr. John E. Owens.

NEW YORK THEATER. THIS EVENING-CENDRILLON-GRAND FAIRY BALLET. OLD BOWERY THEATER.

IVENING-TRUE TO THE CORE-PANTOMIME, &cory, Ma. G. L. Fox.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
DAY AND EVENING-RABBI: OF THE WOODEN SHOE
MAKER. Bir C W Clarke and a full compact. TWO HUBDRED TROUSAND CURIOSTIES-WAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

GERMAN THALIA THEATEU.
THIS EVENING-ME BOOFMIL DAWISON 44 "SIR HAR-THE ATRE FRANCA'S.

THIS EVENING-FRENCH OFERA-L' TOREADO, L'
AMOUR QUE OU C'ENT OU CA-Vander le.

THIS EVENING NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Robert

THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-ZAMPA. THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTREAS -THE MAN IN BLACK-TWO POMPEYS-WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.

THIS EVENING-CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK - HOTEL DANKINGER, M.

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THIS EVENING-M+ D. KENNEDY'S ENTERTAINMENTSONGS OF SCOTLAND.

THIS EVENING—UR VALENTINE VOUSDEN'S ENTER TAIRMENT, "THE UNITY OF NATIONS."

THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST THIS AFTERNOON-CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S FULL BAND 401 SKATING.

Great Masonic Pair at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Ctuchy-siz. Catholic Fair, in the Hall of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-sinthests, between Lexington and Third-ave. Fair of the Union Home, and School for Ornhan, of Soldiers, at Union General Rooms, corner of Brondway and Twenty-third-st.

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Respectfully inform the public that they have added to their stock of rich Jawailar and Silverswame a superb assortment of the Gorham bianupacturing Company Silvers Platzo Wars.

This wars is the first of its kind ever produced in this country, and is destined to surpass any made by Elkington of Birmingham, Diron of Sheffield, or Christoffe of Paris. In quality of metal and plating variety of chegant designs and finish, we commend it to a favorable consideration. To recreat imposition, all articles bear their trade mark thus

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postage-paid on receipt of ten cents 1,100 Broadway. New-York. A FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE GRATIS to o to any one sending us orders for two Machines No. 557 Erosdway, New York. Agents wanted AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-et., N. Y., the CRISTAL VISITING CARD for the Holidays.

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Montar, Dec. 18.

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# New-Work Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in heir Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBLE." New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Notices of Calvert's "First Years in Europe" and Whipple's "Character and Characteristic Men" will be found on the sixth page of to-day's paper. We print elsewhere a dispatch from Jefferson City indicating a possible conflict of authority between

Gov. Fletcher and Gen. Grant. Intrinsically the statement is improbable enough, but it comes from our regular correspondent, and states, we have no doubt, what he believes to be the fact. We trust it will appear that he is mistaken, or that the difficulty has to stick by it. The underlying axiom of our institubeen amicably arranged.

Dr. Harris, in his report to the Board of Health, in this city last week, and justly says that for the to say so, it is their business not to establish princideaths of the 14 persons who perished in the burning of tenement houses, "a later generation and wiser laws will hold the people and the laws of our day guilty of homicide." Dr. Harris asks if the sad lesson will go unheeded. The Legislature will soon be called

new trouble. It must have a more efficient military organization, unless it consents to be vastly inferior as a military power to Northern Germany; but the measures which have been prepared for reforming the military system are spreading discontent among all classes of the population. After the Mexican and Roman fiascos, a general discontent in France forebodes serious danger to the Napoleonic Government.

The Diet of Croatia, we are informed by a Cable lispatch, has declared in favor of a separate adminisration. This means that the Croatians, who have heretofore been subject to the crown of Hungary, demand to be independent of Hungary, as Hungary wants to be independent of Austria. This is a new embrrassment for the Austrian Govenment, which offends the whole Sclavic race if it refuses the demand of the Croatians, and gives new offense to Hungary if t sides with Croatia.

At the last session of the Legislature, a clause was nserted in the Tax Levy, by which it was provided that the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct should remain in office three years, and that any vacancy should be filled by the members remaining upon this clause. Mr. Stephens, late President of the Board, declines to yield to Mr. John J. Bradley, who has been recently appointed to the position, claiming that he may remain in office three years longer. Mr. Bradley claims that the clause is void, being inserted in a bill not concerning the Aqueduct, and not mentioned in the title of the bill. The question will probably need legal decision.

The debate on the Appropriation bill, which took place in the House yesterday, elicited several opinions and facts which are noteworthy. Mr. Wentworth opposed an amendment striking out a provision for a "Clerk of Pardons," inasmuch that as the President had been called upon for information on that point, it would be impossible "to rake out all the ardens with his own hands." The visit of the Florida Legislature to the Dry Tortugas, for the purpose of hunting up subjects for Executive clemency, was considered by Mr. Wentworth an instance in proof of the Executive need of a special clerk. Mr. Scofield heightened the opposite view of the question by stating, not as it appears on any given authority, that all the pardons expressed South were marked "\$300," and the sum collected. Mr. Bingham took occasion to remark that when the President made a removal from office corruptly he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and answerable to Congress. The amendment, that assessors and collectors shall not receive pay unless confirmed by the Senate, was adopted.

If we rightly interpret the actio of the Senate

will, the purpose of the House to restrict in all conctitutional ways the appointing power of the President is to find support in the Senate. The Judiciary Committee is a very conservative one; it is hardly likely that the Radical majority will fail to go at least as far as the Committee. Other measures designed to arrest the usurpations of the President are to come before the Senate. The question of removals, of the evasion by the President of that constitutional provision which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to make the nomination of the President a perfect legal appointment; the perversion by Mr. Johnson of his powers for partisan purposes; the prostitution of his office to obstruct the will and defeat the declared purpose of the people--all these offenses must come before the Senate in its consideration of the measures already devised for the restoration of the safeguards of the Republic and the welfare of the country. We ardently hope the promise now made is to be fulfilled, and that the Senate means to keep step with the House. The appointing power must be exercised by the concurrent authorities in whose hands the Constitution places it, and must be used henceforth for the service and no longer for the destruction of the Government and the country.

NONSENSE IN THE SENATE. This is a query which we fancy often enters the reads of those who, for their sins or their solace, peruse the reports of Congressional doings and debatings. Most public creatures who talk for the sake of talking partly, and partly for the sake of being resurrectionized the next morning, in the journals, to an immortality of from seven to ten days, have something smart, sweet or savage to say about " American Principles," which would be more satisfactory if they would deal a little more in particulars and a little less in generals. Mr. Davis, for instance, who is, as they in Erin, a knowledgeable man, bebeing a Senator of the United States, was good enough, a day or two since, to tell us that "it is a fixed American principle that suffrage pertains exclusively to white men." This looks promising at first, but when you scrutinize it, you find that Davis is talking as loosely about fixity as the rest. It is frightful presumption, we know, to crossjuestion an honorable Senator, but perhaps Mr. Davis will be good enough to attribute it to our uncontrollable thirst for knowledge, if we inquire, the principle being fixed, who fixed it and when it was fixed ? By whom was the principle first enunciated 1 By what ody was it reduced to an enactment? By what popular vote was it confirmed and incorporated into our fundamental law? For it should be there, if any where. It is dangerous to the public safety to have principles lying about loose-they should be codified, engrossed upon sheep-skin, printed and published for study, for instruction, and for reference. Now it is our opinion, whatever may be its value, that to save his body from destruction and his soul from torment, it is not in the power of Mr. Senator Davis to put his finger upon the smallest authority for his glib asamption-if we except the dictum of Judge Taney, which, indeed, has long ago ceased to be authority at all, if it ever was, which is a matter of grave doubt. Suffrage for White Men an American principle: Why, ever since the foundation of the Govern ment, in many of the States, the Black Men have been voting. Massachusetts, for instance, one of the oldest of States, one of the creators of the nation. whose great men were among the most illustrious framers of the Constitution, bas never dreamed of confining suffrage to White Men, and has never made in this matter the least distinction on account of color. Don't they know "an American principle" in Massachusetts when they see it? Here in New-York we require of colored meni. e., men colored black-a certain special qualification, but, possessing that, they vote; so that here, too, Mr. Davis's "American principle" is quite as far from being authoritatively recognized as anywhere else. So, too, in North Carolina for years qualified blacks were voters. What was "the American principle" doing all this time? Was it discarded? Not at all. Nothing can be discarded which never ex-

isted. The written word alone remains. And it is safest tions is the freedom and equality of all men. Every deviation from that has proved to be both a crime and a blunder. And if Members of Congress, profound notices the fact that 21 persons were burned to death and sagacious as we know them to be, will permit us ples, but to enact laws in accordance with principles already established and clearly ascertained and defined, not by Senator Davis, who has neither call nor warrant for the work, but by the Declaration of Independence, the American Magna Charta, and by all ne traditions of the Republic, as illustrated and interpreted by common sense, without The French Government, it seems, is getting into special pleading or the quibbles of a desperate sophistry. As for the empty effigies of "principles," which such men as Senator Davis are always manufacturing and setting up and falling down to worship, we know the hearts that conceived them and the hands that made them too well to crook our knees in their presence. We have seen scores of them elevated and praised, and finally pulled down to rot awhile and then utterly to disappear. We have been called upon to salute them, and assured by Presidents. and Senators, and Representatives, and Governors, and Mayors, that the world would cease to move upon its axis if they were disregarded. member when Human Slavery was an American principle." We remember when catching runaway slaves was an "American principle." We remember when murdering the Free State emigrants in Kansas was an "American principle." We remember when acquiescence in all the demands of sword-bearing Rebels was an "American principle." We remember the distinctive "American principles" of Mr. Saulsbury, of Mr. Vallandigham, and of many others whose heads were of copper and whose hearts were of adamant. And now we have the "American principle" of Mr. Senator Davis, which turns out to be just about as un-American as possible. In short, whenever a scheming factionist or a discontented disturber of the peace has a notion to support or a point to carry, we may be sure that he will have an "American principle" to match the one or the other; but the time for bringing such goods to market has gone by for the present.

> THE ORPHANS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS. Among the duties imposed upon us by the war, not the least pressing is that of providing for the children of soldiers who perished, yet it is one easily discharged, and diminishes every year. Some of the States have adopted a system for their education, and have made appropriations for their support. Pennsylvania, especially, has paid her debt to her dead soldiers; two years ago all the orphans of her soldiers were adopted as the children of the State, clothed, fed, and educated by the people whom their fathers defended at Gettysburg. Prussia did not lose a day in gathering in her orphans, and in the Bismark Foundation, the name of the great statesman will live as honorably as in the history of diplomacy and war. New-York has done little for the orphans of her sol-

diers, yet the duty needs only to be understood to be fulfilled. It is not a question of generosity, but of justice; it is not charity, but honesty. We owe to sacrificed business interests and the comforts of home us their children. These little ones are now scattered ents are bound together by the Atlantic Cable, Judiciary Committee upon the Hou. & L'ension Agents , in every county-some of them unprovided for, and gathering, as it creeps on shore at either end, in great

without hope of education; others a burden to relatives unable to support them. The care of these children is a responsibility New-York cannot bonorably evade, and one which we know her loyal citizens are ready to assume. The State is rich; the expense would be but slight; and we urge the subject upon the earliest attention of the Legislature. We lo not need to go to Pennsylvania for instruction in so plain a duty, yet we may profit by an example so honorable, and take a lesson from the results of her liberal policy.

WOMEN VOTING IN NEW-JERSEY. During the debate in the Senate, a few days ago

on Cowan's amendment to strike out the word

'male" in the Franchise bill for the District of

Columbia, inquiry was made of Mr Frelinghuysen whether women ever voted in New-Jersey. His reply admitted that they once did so "in local elections." But the fact is that, for many years, women were recognized there as voters on precisely the same terms as men. Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell, citizens of New-Jersey, have made an investigation, the result of which is remarkable, and proves that previously to 1776 only men voted, but that, in 1776, the original State Constitution conferred the franchise on "all inhabitants" (men or women, white or black) possessing the prescribed qualifications of £50 clear estate and twelve months residence, and this Constitution remained in force until 1844. In 1790 the Legislature, in an act regulating elections, used the words "he or she" in reference to voters. In 1797, another act relative to elections repeatedly designates the voters as "he or she." In the same year, 1797, 75 women voted in Elizabethtown for the Federal candidate. In 1800 women generally voted throughout the State in the Presidential contest between Jefferson and Adams. In 1802 a member of the Legislature from Hunterdon County was actually elected, in a closely contested election, by the votes of two or three women of color. In 1807, at a local election in Essex County for the location of the county seat, men and women generally participated, and were jointly implicated in very extensive frauds. In the following Winter of 1807-8, the Legislature, in violation of the terms of the Constitution, passed an act restricting suffrage to free, white, male, adult citizens, and in reference to these virtually abolished the property qualification of £50, thus extending it to all white male tax-payers, while excluding all women and negroes. In 1820, the same provisions were repeated-and remained unchanged until the adoption of the present Constitution in 1844. It thus appears that women and negroes possessed and exercised the right unquestioned under the Constitution of New-Jersey from 1776 to 1807, 31 years, and that from 1807 until 1844 they possessed the right, but were arbitrarily deprived of its exercise 37 years more. This is, we believe, a fact unparalleled in the political history of the world, and was probably due to the strong Quaker influence in West Jersey, then, as usual, exerted in behalf of Equal Rights. New-Jersey enjoys, we believe, the distinction of hav-

#### THE "FAR KATHAY."

ing been the first State which conferred upon all its

citizens equal political privileges, without restriction

Thirty years ago, when the bold merchant about to send a ship to China sate himself down to consider the probable political relations of the kingdoms of the earth a twelvementh later, the probable influence thereof upon the tea and silk markets of that remote period, and guessing as shrewdly as he could the possible present intentions of his few rivals in that distant trade, he gave up his days and nights to the composition of elaborate treatises on these abstruse topics and sent them round the Cape of Good Hope, for the enlightment, the entertainment, and quite often to the utter and complete bewilderment, of his correspondent in Canton. If the ponderous dispatches of these painstaking and prophetic gentlemen-dispatches which would completely overshadow the diplomatic correspondence of a modern Secretary of Statevers not hopelessly muddled and in the wrong, the result was a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of teas and silks back by the same ship that carried the vouminous letters round the Cape, to pay a profit of two or three hundred per centum. But thirty years have made a change in this great branch of the world's commerce. The ships, it is true, still come and go by the same highway round the stormy Cape; but the owner at home now prophecies of events and markets or a quarter of a year only, and sends out his orders by Overland Mail. For years past he has looked for ward for three months only, instead of a twelvemonth, and blessed his stars that he was not a Chinamerchant of the olden time. But presently Overland Mails will be out of date for commercial purposes. On the 1st of next month the first of a new line of steamers direct for China leaves San Francisco, and the New-York or London merchant will send his orders by telegraph to his correspondent on the Pacific Coast, to be put into the hands of his agents in Shanghai or Hong-Kong within 30 or 40 days. Even speedier, though probably not quite so certain a method of communication, has been for some time open by the telegraphic wire from London to St. Petersburg, and thence to Kiachta, on the northern frontier of the Chinese Empire. The Shanghai merchants have sent messages by pony-express from Pekin to that place, to be forwarded thence by the St. Petersburg telegraph line, which have reached London in 13 days. The American Minister at Pekin may communicate in this way with the Department at Washington in 14 days. But ponies do not go by lightning, and a dispatch sent by such a con. veyance for 850 miles is both expensive and uncertain. Pekin, moreover, is about 600 miles from Shanghai, so that messages sent by this route would probably gain very little in time, would be much more uncertain and far more expensive than a telegram to San Franisco to go direct to Shanghai by steamer.

ow exceeds thirty thousand tuns; the quantity in European vessels is probably larger, and the trade with this country and Europe is counted by hundreds of millions of dollars. At this moment the Western World is connected with the East by Telegraph to Calcutta, and by Telegraph from St. Petersburg to Kiachta on the Baikal Sca, to be continued, in the course of a year, to the mouth of the Amoor River. By another electric nerve Europe and America will, within eighteen mouths, be joined by the Collins line, now building, from San Francisco across the Russian Empire, to meet the St. Petersburg line at the mouth of the Amoor. The principal ports of China will then want only a few hundred miles of connecting wire between themselves and a few hundred more through Mongolia, on the great Caravan route from Pekin to Russia, to intercept the Amoor and St. Petersburg line and insure their daily communication with the great commercial centers of the world. From Canton to Pekin, within a distance of 1,500 miles, a submarine cable may be laid along the coast at a shallow depth, but beyond all possibility of interference, connecting Hong-Kong, Amoy, Foochow, Minaho, Shanghai, and Nankincities, with an aggregate of not less than 7,000,000 of native population, the residences of all the foreigners and the seat of all the foreign trade in the the men who fell in the war for the Union a debt | Chinese Empire-with the termini of the line which no bounties or pensions can pay: few of them at Canton and Pekin. Europe is already traenlisted for the sake of a soldier's pittance, and many versed like a sieve with a net-work of wire. In North America, from ocean to ocean, and to the pure love of country. Some of them sleep in from the Gulf to the Lakes, there is no town of any unknown graves, and have bequeathed us not only moment whence the bridled lightning, held and guided the blessings but the duties of peace. They have left by iron reins, is not sent and used. The two contin-

ganglions these electric nerves of a civilized world. It needs only, when the Collins line shall be finished and knotted at the Amoor to the wire from St. Peters burg, that this cable shall unwind its coil up the coas of China, from Canton to Pekin, to put New-York and London in daily communication with the centers of trade in Eastern Asia. In this enterprise-of such vast importance to the commerce of the world, of quite probable influence, if not less importance, upon Chinese character and habits-the company chartered by the Legislature of this State has embarked, and, under an exclusive grant of the Chinese Government, has already commenced its work. From the Treaty Powers, as well as from foreigners engaged in Eastern trade, it is receiving every encouragement and aid in an undertaking in which all commercial nations have so immediate an interest; and from the Russian Government it has the assurance that, when the cable is laid to connect these great Chinese cities, the line shall be completed that will join Pekin to the Amoor. The importance of the work is almost incalculable, and a feeling of pride that it is to be accomplished by American forethought and energy is neither unnatural nor unpardonable. British telegraphists, who have made an expensive and by no means certain communication between Constantinople and Calcutta, have, perhaps, reckoned upon extending that line to Canton. But a secure right of way through Burmah, Cochin-China, or Siam seems, at present, very improbable, though, should it ever be obtained, communication Northward would still be in the hands of the American company owning the cable from Canton to Pekin. At present, therefore, at any rate, the vast commerce of Eastern Asia will depend for its telegraphic facilities upon this "East India Telegraph Line"-with Europe directly by the wires to St. Petersburg; with America by those to San Francisco; or indirectly, in the case of either, by the Atlantic Cable. The old China merchant of 30 years ago, who filled his book-cases with volumes of his voluminous correspondence sent by way of the Cape of Good Hope to his agent in Canton, may well contemplate with amazement this prospect of daily intercourse between New-York and London and Hong-Kong and Shanghai, which the East India Telegraph Company promises to the commerce of "the furthest

Several persons send us communications about lottefus. sking that we will help this, and denounce the other. We have only to say in reply that we have no relations with people who manage lotteries, and no special sympathy with those who invest in them and get no returns. Whether they are cheated by one pretense or another is of very little consequence.

The issue of an engraving of Mr. E. T. Carpenter's

vell-known portrait of Abraham Lincoln as a holiday publica-ion, is advertised elsewhere. Mr. Carpenter had unusual

advantages of personal intimacy for studying his distinguished

subject, and his work, for that reason if no other, is sure to reawaken interest. At another time we shall speak of it as a CLOSE OF THE ARTISTS FUND EXHI-

BITION. The seventh annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund

Society will close on Thursday, the 20th inst. It has been a much better exhibition than that of last year, and enjoys the distinction of having offered to our public the first opportunity it has ever enjoyed of seeing a good collection of water color drawings. We hope that, now a beginning has been made in this matter, it will not be suffered to drop, but that everything will be done to interest our people in this most delightful branch of art. We want to be convinced that water-colors can do everything tasks to be done in color and drawing, and that asks to be done in color and drawing, and that its results are as permanent in their beauty and effect as those of oil-painting. The English have long known those things to be true, and have practiced the art with enthusiasm these many years, and it is now in its glory. All the best painting of Europe for centuries was done with water-colors, and, when panel was employed to work upon, the colors are as fresh to-day as they probably ever were. Our grandchildren will only know Turner through his water-color drawings. His pictures began to crack and change color in his lifetime, and every year makes them worse. The water-colors, on the other hand, are as good to-day as ever.

to-day as ever.

Mr. T. C. Farrer's "Blue Bird," and his brother, Mr. Henry Farrer's, "Flowers," were remarkable for the contrast in them—one showing a man escaping from a trast in them—one showing a maclously, carrying his method, and, consciously or unconsciously, carrying his method, and consciously of work; the other showing an object into a new field of work; the other showing an object in the constant of the constant method, and, consciously of unconsciously, carrying principles into a new field of work; the other showing an equally atrong character, but with very different powers—developing itself in the same way in which the first began, but with difference amount in that sameness to promise an individual growth. Mr. Henry Farrer's work is conspicuous for its extreme delicacy of finish, combined with a remarkable strength. It is impossible to say, as yet, how much there is in him; but we shall be surprised if he much there is in him; but we shall be surprised if he does not soon get away from flowers into subjects calling for more thought and purpose. What a most intelligent critic meant by saying that Henry Farrer's work is "ghastly" was, that the strength and will displayed in it were two much for the theme and overpowered it. Still, it is better to have begun with the theme too humble than to have wasted oneself on a theme too high, and there are subjects enough under the heaven to tax all the power that the nature of those remarkable "flowers" may have. the painter of those remarkable "flowers" may Mr. Henry R. Newman sends a subject that puzzles first, but a little looking dispels the doubt, shows us that the artist has been in Japan this sun shows us that the artist has been in Japan this summer. There, on the shelf before the door of a lacquered cabinet, he saw this Japonica, in a green bowl standing on a tray with a lamboo rim, and the color pleased him so that he sat down, straightway, and painted it. And very delicately and truly he has done it, too, and we have the pleasure of knowing that, with renewed health and spirits, ho is rapidly perfecting himself in his art by patient study and hard work, and adding a new name and one of real

and hard work, and adding a new name and one of real promise to the catalogue of new men.

Miss McDonald, too, is a new man! and if it were any praise to say her work is "man!y" we would say it, but we think it better praise to say that she is plainly working for truth, and has thus far shown no sign of faltering. Her portrait in lead-pencil we have already spoken of as a work of great promise. We know very few of our men who could have done it better when at her stage of study. Her landscape is excellent in the sky and clouds, but we are not a well pleased with the trees; the color is not Who could have been glad to see some more of the Hills' work
should have been glad to see some more of the Hills' work
should have been glad to see some more of the Hills' work
of ther and son—but we suppose we never shall, if they father and son - but we suppose we never shall, if they an help it. John Henry Hill's beautiful sketch of Mount can help it. John Henry Hill's beautiful sketch of Mount Washington, which he afterward painted in oil, is here, and how beautiful it is! The mountains are very satisfying, and if his theory had only allowed him to put a little something more into his foreground! J.W. Hill's "Rocks at Mount Desert" is a strong, truthful sketch, interesting alike to the artist and to the man of science. Agassiz could lecture to a class with this drawing as an illustration and yet we can take a pleasure in it units want from any and yet we can take a pleasure in it quite apart from any ntific interest it may have. we should say that the drawings by Rossetti are the

scientific interest it may have.

If we should say that the drawings by Rossetti are the first that have ever been exhibited in public on either side the water, we believe it would be a true statement, and not a little singular either. These are are the property of Mr. Norton of Cambridge, whom we have to thank also for the pleasure of seeing a genuine bit of Turner's work, sore, however, to disappoint all whose minds Ruskin has filled with the overflow of his enthusiasm. This is only a rose petal from a garden of roses, to those who have seen the garden itself, enough to recall its splendor, its perfume—but only tantalizing to those who have be tread of the garden. Neither do the Rosettis do Rossetti justice—but the 'Before the Battle' is noble in color and sentiment, and must give delight to many. Mrs. Elizabeth Murray surprises us with an mexpected strength and skill. There is some beautiful painting in "A Milk-stall in Seville." We cannot like the great lubberly boy asleep in bed, but the rest of her work makes amends for this piece of weakness. We wish Mias Oakley's work could get a little stronger; she shows so much real eleverness that it seems a pity she showl not add more eleverness to it.

Great interest has been felt to see a picture by Mr. Whistler, the American naturalized in England, whose works have been so much talked about of late. Nor will the specimen on these walls disappoint any one who had carefully read what has been written about him by good crities. This is an early work, and not one that shows his power of color—one of his strong points—to advantage: The burden of American steamers in Chinese waters

carefully read what has been written about min by good-critics. This is an early work, and not one that shows his power of color—one of his strong points—to advantage: but it is a picture one does not easily get away from. It is full of force, and truth, and character, and there is no triding in it either. To-day is in it, and the evil of to-day. We cannot mention even with a word the remaining inter-esting pictures on these walls. The Allston already des-cribed in these columns, "Spalatro, or the Vision of the We cannot mention even with a word the remaining interesting pictures on these walls. The Allston aiready described in these columns, "Spalatro, or the Vision of the Bloody Hand," is here, and portraits by Stuart and Copley and Stanfield and Linton, two heautiful drawings by Samuel Prout, and some large drawings not beautiful, by Mr. Nash. Then there are several very fine foreign pictures, notably one by Blaise Des Goffe, which is an astonishing piece of realism by a famous artist whose work is now seen for the first time in America, thanks to Mr. Knoedler. Hamon's "Ma Sociit n'yest pas," and Cabanel's "Poete Florentin," onght to be looked at often. They are copies, with variations, of the original pictures which have made the artists so many friends. Nor must we forget Charles Moore's lovely "Catskill," whose truth to nature, and beauty of color have at last conquered opposition and compelled admiration. This little picture shares with Mr. Whistler the honor of making it worth while to go into the Suth Room. But, when you get there, reader, look at May's portraits of Laboulaye and Gasparin. They are the best works May has ever sent us, and entitle him to our respect. They are strong, manly pictures, and look as if they must be good likenesses.

Now that the Artists' Fund has had one really good exhibition, we trust it will keep on in the good path. Its managers this year have deserved well of the public, and

hibition, we trust it will keep on in the good path. Its managers this year have deserved well of the public, and we nope their exchange testiles to the public gratitude.

MUSIC. PRENCH OPERA-THEATER PRANCAISE. Loieldieu's charming opera, "La Dame Blanche," was rought out in excellent style at the above establishmens on Tuesday overing, before one of the largest audiences we have yet seen assembled to listen to the French opers. The company is now a common-wealth, and we are glad to see an evidence of the intention of our French citizens to sustain their praisewerthy endeavors. to sustain their praisewerthy endeavors.

Boildien was one of the musical lights of the present century, having died only as late as 1834. He was the author of several opens, which met in their day with varied success. The two operas by which he is to-day the best known are "La Dame Blanche" and "Jean de Paris," both of which keep the stage, and will probably held their place in the musical literature of the future, on account o a certain perfection in their style which study the test o criticism and the changes in musical fashion and tests.

both of which keep the stage, and will probably hold their place in the musical literature of the future, on account o a certain perfection in their style which stands the test of criticism and the changes in musical fashion and tests. The music abounds with fresh, matural melodies, which we recognize throughout the opera distributed between the votees and the instrumentation. The choruses are beautiful, both in melody and harmony, and the instrumentation abounds with beautiful figures, and is dashing, brilliant and full of color. We do not claim for the work musical inspiration of a high order, but we find in it purs melody, with able working of the subjects, a marked appreciation of dramatic effect and a rounded beauty as regards form, which makes itself telf from the beginning to the end. The concerted and ensemblo pieces are numerous, a feature now mach neglected for the sake of vocal display, and are worked with masterly skill. It is a thoroughly enjoyable open; its variety precludes all some of tediousness, and the audionce on Tuesday sat three hours and a quarter of music with a satisfaction which could only spring from positive enjoyment.

The performance of the opera was eminently satisfactory. The choruses, which are numerous and fully harmonized, were sang with admirable correctness, spirit and promptitude, and proved one of the pleasantest features of the performance. The orderstra was well drilled, and, for its numbers, besides playing with accuracy and spirit, imparted much color to the score.

The brincipal artists are all excellent singers and accomplished actors, who speak with graceful fluency, with propriety, piquancy and emphasis. Mile, Naddie is an educated singer, fluent in execution, and graceful and earnest in expression. She uses her voice, which is of moderate power, skillfully and with effect, and both in her singing and acting the charm of refinement is agreeful and earnest in expression. She uses her voice, which is of moderate power, skillfully and with effect, and both in her sing ons, but he knows so well how to reserve he powers the he went through it most successfully, without apparent effort. He is a graceful and easy actor, and vocally and dramatically well desorres the favor with which he is re-garded by the public. The other artists—Mme. Daire, MM. Vert. Scribot. Walter, and Olivier—merit warm and special mention for the spirited and effective ing of their respective roles.

ing of their respective roles.

Commenting upon the entire performance, we would remark that it was perfectly equal in its excellence; it betrayed no weak points. The solos were spiritedly and affectively rendered; the duos and other concerted music a perfect unanimity of thought and carcul practice for combined effect, and the ensemble pieces were well studied and drematically rendered. The audience fet the influence of this equal excellence, and, asking for no special, dazging stars, acknowledged it by hearty appliance and frequent recalls of the artists. equent recalls of the artists.

La Dame Blanche will be repeated this evening, when

La Dame Blanche will be repeated this evening, when the same charming performance may be expected.

Madame Varian Hoffman gave a brilliant concert as New-Haven on Monday evening last before an andience of nearly 2,000 people. The fair artist was enthusiastically received, and was encored in every selection. She was assisted by Messrs. Poznauski, Severini and Ed. Hoffman, whose artistic efforts added greatly to the success of the concert.

ITALIAN OPERA-WINTER GARDEN.

The second representation of Herold's beautiful opera of Zampa was, as we expected, superior in every point. It was just that one rehearsal upon time that all the parties concerned needed, and, that obtained the whole work goes on with smoothness and brilliance. The music is very difficult and ardious in the extreme for the principal sing-

on with smoothness and britisance. The misse is very difficult and ardious in the extreme for the principal singers, but the attists on this occasion were equal to the demands and sequitted themselves admirably.

Mazzoleni has made a strong mark in the character of Zampa. The music requires a powerful and an extensive voice, and Mazzoleni supplies both these requirements; it also requires taste and expression, and in those respects Mazzoleni is by no means wanting; on the contrary, he exhibits a passion and a tenderness not usual in his manner. He sang his Brindisi and his Aria in the second act with infinite power and spirit, gaining enthusiastic applanse, and his singing in his duet with Poch, was a brilliant effort of power and passion.

Mdme. Poch sings with much dramatic effect and ably supported Mazzoleni, gaining her share of credit from the duet, and deserving especial praise for her duet with Testa, who also sang well throughout. Mime. Testa sang correctly and judiciously, and were she to be less demonstrative, vocally and dramatically, would find her efforts for more effective.

Bellini and Ronconi kindly undertook two inferior parts, and they threw into them all their artistic knowledge, and acted and sung with a geniality of spirit which seemed to inferct the authence, and added vastly to the interest and

acted and sung with a geniality of spirit which seemed to infect the audience, and added vastly to the interest and beyond a doubt.
the success of the opera. The orchestral performance was
a delightful feature; the delicate, fanciful and melodious
instrumentation was executed with grace, precision, and

artistic coloring. The opera last night was a success, giving unqualified pleasure to a select and fashionable andience, who sighed audibly for the brightness and luxury of the Academy, to say nothing of the acoustic effects.

Zampa is given to-night at the Academy of Music, Brookiyn, where all that is excellent in it will certainly be doubled in excellence and effect.

THE DRAMA

"OURS." AT WALLACK'S. To write a thoroughly amusing comedy is to make

a positive addition to the common stock of human happines Ours is a thoroughly amusing comedy, and we are, therefore, justified in halling Mr. Robertson as a benefactor. In his play of "Society," which was produced here last season, we saw uncommon merit—arising frem keen analysis of social customs and from delicate perception of the contrasts of feeling and fact in lite. But Mr. Robertson's latest work largely excels its predecessor. Its portraiture of social conditions has awider scope and greater warmth of thought. Elements of heroic motion and tender pathos are blended herein with brillians sketching of character and truthful reflection upon the way of the world. Yet there is no elaborate didactic effort in the piece. Its effect is not merely that of dull realism but of realistic features happly chosen and grasped, and then truly photographed. You recognize the might of a man who has observed human nature and life through the heart as well as the ivaria, and whose artistic culture embles him to produce clear and clean results without the rubbish of mental shavings. The comedy is comprised in three acts, and introduces twelve characters. The scene of the first two acts is laid in England. That of the third act is laid in the Crimes. Its purpose is to sketch the love affairs of five unmarried persons and one married couple. The plot is very slight. We need not undertake to mravel it. Enough to say that in the end true lovers are united, and a painful mystery that and a context the second of a wedden pair is y need not undertake to mravel it. Enough to say that in the tend true lovers are united, and a painful mystery that had obscured the hapfulness of a wedded pair is bappily explained. All ends well. Perhaps the defect of the work is that the promise of the first true acts is not fulfilled, as amply as is expected in the kind. Down to the end of the second act, the movement is uncommonly sphried. The third act would be tedious if it were not so perfectly well acted by the principal players. Its points are frequent and memorality. The contrast of love syoung dream and matriment's too often sad reality, in act dist, is one of these and is very telling. The badiange between Chalcots and Mary Netley, last prior to the climax of act second, is a noticer. The march of so, and fact second, is a third on the march of the second as another. meets the eye—that its single-sixoness its representation is to eatch a glimpse of English social life of to-day, and also aglimpse of the great Crimean war. The one is thin of light and contrast—the other full of spirit and feeling. No comedy has ever been produced in New York with greater theoroughness and beauty of sevency than was displayed, last night, in the setting of "Ours" at Wallack's Theater.

# MINNESOTA.

From Our Special Correspondent

From Our Special Correspondent.

St. Clottp. Minns. Dec. 10 1866.

There are now 306 miles of railroad in operation in Minnesota, namely: the Central and Winona Road-Winona to St. Paul.—160 miles, branch of Pacific—St. Paul to St. Cloud—76 miles; Valley Road—Minnespolis to Belle Plam—40 miles; Southern Road—La Crescent to Rushford—30 miles.

Another railroad, which will affect Minnesota, is the one running from Metiregor, lowa, to Cresco—65 miles—and which it is expected, will in a year be finished to Austin, Minn., there to connect with the St. Peter Road.

What has been done is only a beginning of that railroad system required for the proper development of our agricultural resources. A milroad from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River will be a fit extension of a cheap and convenient route for immigrants via the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

convenient route for immigrants varies of the two Mr. Buckle insists that steam-power is one of the two principal agents of civilization, and shows that it has kept peace for a long time between nations that were once almost constantly at war. In this view, the building of raironds is a beneficent administration of wealth.

The increase to the population of Minnesota by immigration, in 1866, will not fall far short of 100,000 souls, a considerable portion being from the older Western States. Between the Missispipi and the Red River of the North is room for more than 200,000 families. Under the United States Homestead Law, 160 acres of land are granted to cored settlers at a cost of only fiften additional and the property. states Holicstean Law, to a state of only fation dollars—land, too, actual settlers at a cost of only fation dollars—land, too, that will raise 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and which that will raise 30 bushels of wheat to the screen and which is ready for the plow. Enterprising settlers generally are is ready for the plow. Enterprising settlers generally are able to get homesteads with practic and timber about equally divided, such claims being numerous on the lakes

THE OTERO MURDER. TRIAL OF FRANCISCO VILA-THIRD DAY'S PROCKED

INGS.

The trial of Francisco Vila Sagard was continued resterday in the Circuit Court, before Judge Scott. The evi-lence was quite important. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clear